

Yesterday's Report.

Boston, May 14.—Special session of the Legislature of Massachusetts met to-day noon. Gov. Andrew's message is exceedingly patriotic and gives a detailed account of the action of the Commonwealth. He says this is no war sections—no war of the North on the South—not waged to avenge former wrongs or perpetual ancient griefs; but it is a struggle of the people to vindicate their own rights, to retain and invigorate the institutions of their fathers; and the majestic effort of the national government to vindicate its power and execute its functions for the welfare and happiness of the people.

After speaking of financial affairs of the State he says commissioners with letters of credit for fifty thousand pounds had been sent in April to Europe to purchase the most effective arms for the state, and says when Congress meets they will doubtless relieve us from paying the duty thereon. Another commendation is the establishment of a state encampment for military instruction. He recommends a loan to meet expenses of the emergency and suggests that the scrip be partly issued in sums of \$50 to \$100, that small capitalists may share the investments.

Washington, May 13.—The Secretary of the Treasury has just issued a circular to all collectors, surveyors and other officers of customs similar to that recently addressed to those on northern and north western waters, relative to commerce with insurrectionary states, with the following additional:—Among the prohibited supplies are coal, telegraph instruments, wire, porous cups, platinas, sulphuric acid, zincs and all other telegraphic material.

It is satisfactorily ascertained that the whole number of troops in Virginia does not exceed 30,000, one fifth being in Richmond.

The ultimate direction of troops now here and daily arriving is a matter of conjecture, the administration keeping it a secret. No doubt that among other vigorous measures determined on is the construction of from 40 to 50 gun boats by contract for operations in Shalton waters.

A Montreal firm offers to take a million treasury notes at par.

New York, May 14.—The World's Washington correspondent telegraph an attempt was discovered to-day to poison members of the 12th regiment. Several are now ill. It appears some sugar was used which contained arsenic.

Another regiment of New York Zouaves now enrolled and fully equipped are ready for service. Also another regiment from Boston are ready to march at an hour's notice. A Washington dispatch states that the President and suite took a tour of observation down the Potomac yesterday.

The Times' Washington dispatch says: There are now in this city or within sight, 31,000 men. Gen. Butler dined in Baltimore. No attempts were made to annoy him, and every courtesy was extended both to himself and staff. The 69th regiment has been accepted to serve during the war.

The message concludes by saying heavy responsibilities have fallen in the providence of God upon this government and people and they are welcome. They could not have been safely postponed. They have not arrived to soon. They will set and try this people, all who lead and all

who follow; but this trial is given as revise our past and will breathe the inspiration of a new life into our national character and re-assume the destiny of the republic.

Washington, May 14.—Gen. Butler has ordered out posts of Col. Jones command at the Relay House this afternoon, ten miles towards Harper's Ferry. They will act in conjunction with an advancing force from Chambersburg whose operations will be against Harper's Ferry. These advanced out-posts are also ordered to arrest the flying rebels from Baltimore, who it is supposed have attempted to escape from Gen. Butler's forces. 10,000 troops under Col. Jones entered the city this p. m. This movement was made in consequence of reports that another attempt was being made to revive the mob spirit in that city and prevent the passage of troops and destroy the rail roads.

The navy department expects the ports of Charleston and Savannah and the mouth of the Mississippi to be blockaded in the course of a week.

Capt. Pope of the Topographical Engineers, who mustered the Illinois troops into service is here. The State authorities of Illinois were anxious to secure his services as Gen. Commander of the Volunteer forces; but could not obtain consent of the War Department, whose rule is not to detach any office from the regular army, in view of the formation of regiments and will not be deviated from.

Captain Pope says Cairo is perfectly safe, and the reports of an immediate attack by rebel troops is without foundation.

The Pawnee is now anchored at the wharf of Alexandria with her guns loaded and run out of port holes. She crossed to stop the interference with the free navigation of the Potomac attempted at several times within the last few days by the rebel garrison of the town. Her appearance produced quite a panic among the secessionists.

Mr. McMillen has just arrived from Richmond. He says there were 10,000 troops there, 10,000 at Norfolk, 7,000 at Harper's Ferry, and others were preparing to leave Richmond for the latter place. Business in these places is entirely suspended.

Halifax, May 14.—The steamer Europa, with Liverpool dates to the 4th, and Queenstown to the 5th has arrived. The Persia arrived at Queenstown on the 4th and the Edinburg on the 3d. Breadstuffs and provisions steady. Consols closed Friday 94 91 1/2.

Latest via Queenstown.—Breadstuffs and provisions market are much affected by previous advices and unsettled and excited.

St. Louis, May 14.—Gen. Harney publishes this a. m. an address to the people of Missouri in which he calls attention to the military bill recently passed by the Legislature, which he regards as an indirect secession ordinance, manifestly unconstitutional and ought not to be upheld by the good citizens of Missouri. He says whatever may be the termination of the present condition of things in respect to the Cotton States, Missouri must share the destiny of the Union.

All her material interests point to this result and so important is this regarded to the great interests of the country that I venture the opinion that the whole power of the U. S. government if necessary will be extended to maintain Missouri in the Union.

Speaking of Camp Jackson he says:—

The names of Davis and Beauregard marked its main avenues. That a body of men organized in the interests of the secessionists have been received there openly bearing the dress and badge distinguishing the army of the so called Southern Confederacy, and leaves the people to draw their own inferences of the character and ultimate purposes of the encampment.

He states, however, that there were many good and loyal men in the camp, who were in no manner responsible for its treasonable character. In conclusion he says: "Disclaiming all desire or intention to interfere with prerogatives of the State of Missouri or with the functions of its executive, yet I regard it my plain path of duty to express to the people in respectable but decisive language that within the field and scope of my command the Supreme law of the land must and shall be maintained."

No subterfuge whatever, whether in form of legislative acts or otherwise can be permitted to harass or oppress the people of Missouri. I shall exert my authority to protect their persons and property from violations of every kind, and shall deem it my duty to suppress all unlawful combinations of men, whether found under a military organization or otherwise."

FRANKFORT, May 4.—The Senate yesterday passed a bill suspending the Civil Courts until January, and ordering all executions issued since January last to be re-issued returnable next March.

St. Louis, May 14.—The first 4 regiments of U. S. volunteers under command of Col. Blair, Boerstleine, Zigel and Schultze, have been formed into a brigade under the style of the 1st Brigade of Missouri Volunteers, and Captain Lyon has been elected Brigadier General. Commanding Gen. Lyon accepts this position and retains command of those regiments by authority of the President. Emmet McDonald, Captain of the Mounted Rifles, belonging to the south-western expedition, having refused to swear allegiance to the U. S. or accept a parole is still confined in the arsenal as a prisoner of war. Judge Treat of the U. S. Circuit Court, was petitioned yesterday for a writ of Habeas corpus, and his decision is anxiously looked for, as it will involve a constitutional question which has been raised in reference to the capture of Camp Jackson.

The following arms in addition to those already enumerated, were seized at Camp Jackson: Three 32 pounders, a large quantity of balls and shot, several pieces of artillery in boxes, 126 rifles of the late model, 6 brass mortars 6 inch, 1 ten chests of new muskets, 6 boxes of canister shot, 96 ten inch, 50 six inch shells, 25 kegs of powder, a large number of musket stocks and barrels, between 30 and 40 horses, and a considerable number of camp tools. The number of prisoners taken to the arsenal was 639 men and 50 officers.

Finance.

Nothing can be more gratifying than the contrast now afforded between the banks and bankers of the Northern and Southern cities. Southern bank paper is so greatly depreciated everywhere as to be no longer a circulating medium anywhere north of the Potomac, while at the South it is only used because of the extraordinary scarcity of specie. The Southern banks, too, are constantly taxed by the rebel leaders, and most of the loans for political purposes are forced from them. How they can expect to stand the pressure is a mystery. On the other hand, our Northern banks are universally sound and in good condition, their paper being as good currency as gold. In the three cities of Philadelphia New York and Boston the banks hold more than fifty millions in specie. In each city the banks are united in their action and mutually agreed upon their policy. They constitute the great financial fulcrum of the country, and in their firm, unshaken solidity, we see the assurance of permanent good credit—national, State, municipal and commercial.—Phil. North American.

NUMBER OF SLAVES IN SOME OF OUR BORDER COUNTIES.—Hancock county, 2; Brooke, 18; Ohio, 100; Marshall, 19; Weizel, 10; Tyler, 18; Pleasant, 15; Mounsgalia, 101.

These are some of the counties that the secessionists want to rush into a Southern Confederacy.—Wheeling Intelligencer.